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## CARE FOR JAPAN'S INSANE.

Indigent Ones Will Be Treated at Public Expense.  
TOKIO, Sept. 25.—The Japanese Government has decided to make arrangements for the care of the insane, whether or not the patients are capable of paying for their maintenance. Hereafter the indigent persons suffering from mental derangement have wandered about the country, picking up enough to live on, and needless to say, the butt of jokes of children and thoughtless adults. These unfortunates now will be admitted to one of the ten insane asylums near Tokyo, and will receive medical attention as well as care.

## TOKIO TO GREET SUNDAY SCHOOLS

World's Convention Will Be  
Held in Japanese Capital  
Beginning Oct. 5.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—One hundred and thirty specialists in Sunday school work will be speakers at the session of the eighth World Sunday School Convention, which will be held in Tokyo October 5 to 14, according to Dr. Frank L. Brown, joint general secretary of the convention, who is in Japan now directing the preliminary convention activities.

Up to date several delegations to the convention have arrived in the Far East. More than 1,000 Sunday school children of Kobe participated in a reception given recently in honor of the first tourist party of delegates, which comprised twenty-two members under the chairmanship of Mr. A. L. Moore of Pontiac, Mich. This particular party is now on a trip through Japan, Korea and China and the Philippine Islands before the opening of the convention.

While discussing the number of specialists who will speak during the ten-day programme, Dr. Brown stated that the central theme of the convention will be "The Sunday School and World Progress," the keynote of which will be an effort to show the relation of the Sunday school and religious education to the new world and to world reconstruction.

"Our programme was prepared with the special view of turning the present generation in right personal, home, community and international relationships," Dr. Brown said. "The theme for each day of the convention will help to develop the idea showing the relation of the Sunday school to individuals, churches, the best citizenship, and to the right thinking toward our neighbors, near and remote."

"The daily themes are as follows: 'World Progress of the Sunday School,' 'The Sunday School and Evangelism,' 'Jesus Christ, the World's Redeemer,' 'The Bible, the World's Textbook,' 'The Rights of the Child,' 'The Sunday School and Education,' 'The Sunday School and Religion,' 'The Sunday School and National Life' and 'The Sunday School and the New World.'"

"The first evening of the convention will be the Tokyo evening, with addresses of welcome by the Mayor of Tokyo, Viscount Tajiri, Viscount Shibusawa, Dr. Ihoku and Dr. Kozaki. In response messages will be read by the Right Hon. Thomas H. Ferebee, M. P. of Hull, England, president of the world convention; from President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, the Premier of Canada, and other world leaders."

"Each day's topics will be worked out by means of addresses, conferences, pageantry, choruses and stereopticon and motion pictures. The music and pageantry are under direction of Prof. and Mrs. H. Augustine Smith, who are acknowledged leaders in this line of work in America. A most interesting feature will be the great parade of the Sunday school children of Tokyo to the front of the palace grounds on Sunday afternoon, October 10, led by the delegates to the convention, who will later review the procession. The students in the Sunday schools of Tokyo on that day will follow what is known as the 'World Sunday School Service,' which will be given in the Sunday schools of the world, each of which on that day will be thinking of and praying for Japan and the convention. This is a feature of each world convention. The churches and Sunday schools will be addressed on that Sunday by both ministers and laymen."

"Another feature will be the great exhibit in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. and several churches, illustrating the development of the Sunday school in every land. Units of this exhibit are now arriving at Tokyo from Brazil, England, South America and other places. They will illustrate by pictures, handwork and book the development of Sunday school work since the world convention at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1911. One striking item will be the illustration of a library of 1,000 books on religious education, which is probably the largest ensemble of such literature that has been made. It will show the great emphasis which educators, both religious and secular, in all lands are placing upon the moral and religious education of the child and youth."

"In the Y. M. C. A. auditorium each afternoon and evening of the convention there will be presented in stereopticon and motion pictures indication of the progress in Sunday school and social service work in all countries."

"In addition, on every afternoon during the convention twelve scientific institutions will be in progress, dealing with the work of the Sunday school and religious education. These institutes will be held at three or four meetings places, including Convention Hall, and will be open to the public. The various subjects will be presented by specialists from all countries and will cover Sunday school management, department organization for young people, temperance, child welfare and subjects interesting to mothers and adults."

"There will be a great women's meeting, addressed by women, including such outstanding speakers as Miss Margaret Slatery, one of the foremost woman platform speakers in America."

## JAPAN TO DEVELOP MEDICINAL SPRINGS

Example of Germany and Sweden to Be Followed.

Following the example of Sweden and Germany, Japan is making an investigation of her natural springs with a view to advertising the various ones and making a national asset of them, according to the Chuo-fu.

Investigations so far carried on show the following figures: American Springs, eighty-four hot and twenty-two cold springs; Naganoken has fifty-nine hot and six cold springs and Gunma-ken has sixty hot and two cold springs. These are the prefectures which have the most springs. Osaka-fu and Okinawa-ken have no springs.

It is claimed that in all Japan there are 101 cold springs and 1,103 hot springs. Many of these springs are natural springs and have valuable medicinal qualities.

## NEW RUBBER PROCESS FOUND.

A recent demonstration in India of a new process for the vulcanization of rubber took place at the Manchester College of Technology. Vulcanization of crude rubber mixed with a large proportion of sawdust was proved by this method to be chemically possible, as well as a saving in time and cost compared with existing methods. It is claimed that this process will produce a material which will stand the test of wear and weather.

## CAMPOR PLANT IN BURMA.

A plantation of 650 acres for the production of campor at Yntauk, southern Shan States, Burma, has been established and is now producing in paying quantities. A distilling plant is in operation and a refining plant is in the course of erection. This new campor production should prove an important development to celluloid manufacturers.

## PAPER INDUSTRIES GENERAL IN JAPAN

Mills in Every Prefecture Supply Bulk of Home Needs, but Some Is Imported.

TOKIO, Sept. 25.—From olden times the manufacture of paper in Japan was mainly carried on as a secondary occupation by farmers in the mountainous regions, where conditions were especially suited to it. But gradually, as the industry grew in importance, it extended to new localities throughout the country, until now every prefecture exhibits a greater or less amount of production.

The yearly production of the paper mills throughout Japan is roughly given as 165,700 tons, the value of which is 54,000,000 yen. Of this output, 80,000 tons are used for newspapers, 16,000 tons for the printing of magazines, 7,000 tons for the printing of primary school textbooks, 20,000 tons for the printing of middle school textbooks, 3,000 tons for the manufacture of note books for the use of school students, 15,000 tons are used by the Government Monopoly Bureau for cigarettes, 3,000 tons for postcards, 7,000 tons for match paper, and 17,000 tons for wrapping and packing.

The quantity required in the printing of newspapers and magazines takes 62 per cent of the total production. Japan also uses much paper for the manufacture of paper boxes, cans and lacquered boxes and trays, which are exported by millions of yen to America and Europe.

In order to meet the tremendous increase of demand, the paper industry in Japan is being encouraged and developed with every effort. It is well known that Japanese paper has a peculiarly superior quality of being strong and tough, due to the use of very short fibres in the pulp and then adding pine resin and soap and exerting roller pressure. Since the demand outruns the supply, the imported paper is being increasingly substituted for native paper in fields where the consideration of quality is negligible. Manufacture of a cheap foreign style paper is also being encouraged.

Japan imported during 1919 6,900,000 yen worth of paper; chiefly from China, 4,000,000 yen; Asiatic Russia, 720,000 yen; and United States, 2,100,000 yen.

## AUSTRALIA DECIDES TO REDUCE LOANS

Aim of Government Is to Deflate Credits and Lower Prices.

Revenue of the Australian Government during the last fiscal year exceeded total expenditures by \$11,120,000. This information was contained in a report by Sir Joseph Cook, Federal Treasurer, just received here by Mark Sheldon, Commissioner for Australia, from Premier W. M. Hughes.

The total revenue was \$263,915,000, of which \$252,795,000 was consumed in expenditures. War expenditures of the Commonwealth totaled \$1,505,745,000. More than 18 per cent of the war cost was met by revenue and the remainder from war loans.

Australians were tried lightly during the war, and when money was easy, compared with Great Britain, the Treasurer reported to Parliament.

"The taxation in Australia," he said, "including both Commonwealth and States, is 10 pounds 11 shillings 8 pence per capita, compared with 22 pounds 3 shillings 11 pence in Great Britain. Further borrowing abroad is out of the question on account of almost prohibitive cost, while borrowing in Australia becomes more difficult with each successive loan. In either case heavy charges for interest and sinking fund must be met, and these already are burdensome."

"Facing these conditions, the Government has decided to reduce further borrowing to the absolute minimum and to provide greater sums from revenue than hitherto. The present eight war loans will be reduced by definite sinking funds, for only by this means is it hoped to deflate credits to lower prices and to return to conditions of sound finance."

## RIVERS OF TOKIO HAVE FLEET OF 20,000

Vast Amount of Trade Is Water Borne.

A great variety of boats is to be found in the rivers and canals of Tokyo, the total amounting to about 20,000, according to the Chuo-fu. About sixty-six boats travel back and forth to Yokohama, carrying cargo, and about the same number are tied up at various docks, where they serve as homes.

There are other boats which carry on a trade much the same as a permanent shop. For instance, the number of kushiyata-bune, or boats that peddle sweets and various kinds of edibles, is 105. Sake boats are seventeen and rice boats are also seventeen, while there are nine toji boats and thirty-two green grocer boats. The great mass of the boats are simply used as cargo boats, transporting every variety of material from one point to another in the city.

## JAPANESE WOMEN MEET AMERICANS

Entertain Wives of Congressional Party on Tour.

TOKIO, Aug. 20.—For the first time in history Japanese young women who have lived in America or have been educated there, have been organized as special guests to assist the wives of the Congressional party in their shopping tours around Bessendort, Machimoto and along the Ginsu.

Japanese women have long asserted that if they were allowed to come in contact with foreign women foreign women would carry away from Japan much kinder feelings than when they are forced to sit around in the hotels, spending the time in idle gossip, while their husbands were occupied with business.

This is the first real participation of the new women of Japan in the entertainment of foreigners.

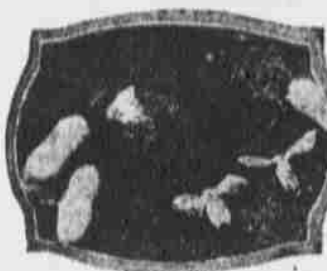
## MOTOR SHOW FOR CEYLON.

Commercial advice received here state that a motor show syndicate has been formed in Ceylon under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Ceylon and the Ceylon Motor Traders Association for the purpose of organizing a motor show in Ceylon from January 22 to 29, 1921.

## AMERICAN WOMAN DROWNED.

Miss Hannah Kunkle, member of the American Presbyterian Mission at Lenchow, China, and sister of Dr. J. Stewart Kunkle, president of the Union Theological Seminary at Canton, was drowned while bathing in the river at Kuling. Miss Kunkle was caught in the rush of water and carried over a waterfall.

# THE STORY OF SILK



Out of their silken prisons the tiny little moths pierce their way to lay the tiny eggs which become the "seeds" of the silk crop for the next year. The rearing of the worms is an exacting science, requiring so much personal attention that it is impossible to undertake the work on a large scale.

It is because sericulture is limited to the farm homes in Japan where the little spinners are cared for so skillfully, that they produce threads of such superior quality.



The tiny little silkworms are hatched out on the papers on which the eggs were laid, and then placed in small trays. From this time until these worms have spun their cocoons they are cared for most constantly, for the quality and quantity of their spinings depend entirely upon the attention and feeding they receive.



The silkworms are most fastidious in the matter of food. They eat only fresh, finely cut mulberry leaves, hand picked, from these trees, which seem to grow best in Japan.

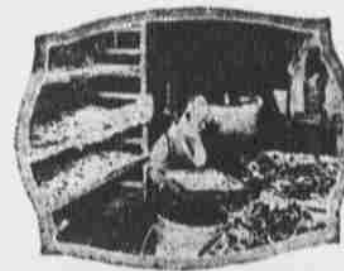
To feed these ever-hungry little silk makers, leaves from trees covering over a million and a quarter acres are required.



When the worms are very small they eat seven or eight times a day, and during this period the housewives are never very far from their charges.

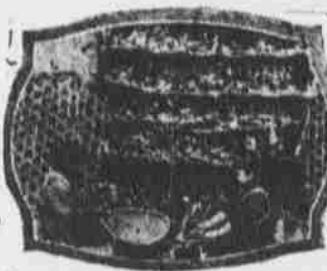
Day and night special meals of the mulberry leaves, cut fine, must be prepared and sprinkled over the hungry little money makers.

On stormy days the housewives get a little rest, for the worms enjoy eating only when the weather is agreeable to their artistic temperaments.

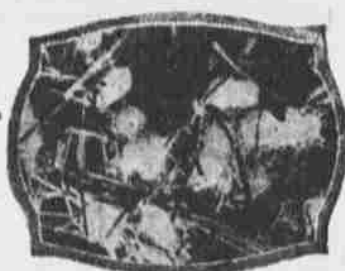


The hungry worms eat so much and grow so fast that in the first five weeks of life they increase in size many times. But in these five weeks they eat enough to last them the rest of their lives.

When satiated, they grow restless and the farmer is glad, because he knows his worms are ready to go to work.



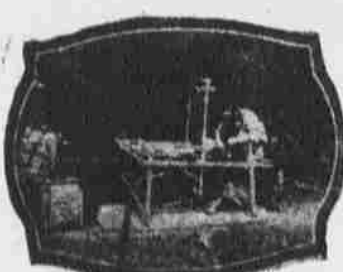
When the silkworm goes to work he undertakes his new job with great seriousness. Climbing up the rice-straw ladders, which the little Japanese girls have ready for the occasion, he picks out a comfortable spot and starts to spin. He works as industriously as he ate, for he never stops until he has "done his bit," which is from 500 to 1,200 yards of silken thread.



—and this is the "crop" the Japanese farmer raised—thousands and thousands of these little shells of silk. All the time the worms were spinning constant care had to be exercised to prevent two worms spinning their cocoons together. Double cocoons cannot be unwound.



After sorting the cocoons for quality the cocoons are boiled to kill the chrysalides. Then the tiny filaments are caught up and the cocoons literally unwound. As the Japanese housewife reels these tiny threads together they unite to form a single uniform rounded strand of lustrous raw silk.



Of course there are many large establishments in Japan which produce rich silken fabrics for the markets of the whole world, but every farmer's wife weaves remarkably fine cloths whenever she finds an interval from household or field duties.



And when the fabrics are complete skilled workmen apply the wonderful colors and patterns which have made Japanese Silks eagerly sought for by buyers in all countries; but by far the largest quantity, and the finest qualities find their way to America.

## Weight for Weight Silk Wears Much Longer Than Any Other Material

